2004 GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL

REPORT ON THE HEIDI PROPERTY

(Heidi 1-36)

094542

NTS: 116A/05

Latitude: 64° 23'N Longitude: 137° 38'W

Mayo Mining Division

Work performed June 28 and August 30, 2004

Received date:
Jan. 14/05

Owner: Ryanwood Exploration Inc.
Box 213, Dawson City
Y0B 1G0

Operator: Logan Resources Ltd.
720 - 475 Howe St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2B3

Chris H. Ash, P.Geo.
January 2005

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
CHRIS H. ASH

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INTRODUCTION

The Heidi Property is located 95 kilometres east-northeast of Dawson City in west-central Yukon. It was discovered by Homestake Canada Inc. in 1995 while evaluating coincident regional stream silt geochemical and areomagnetic anomalies. Following the discovery, a land position of 247 claims was established and a field program conducted in the following year. Despite encouraging results, the property was allowed to lapse in October 2001.

A much reduced ground position of 36 claims was established directly over the discovery showing and the Heidi Ridge, dip-slope mineralized zone by Shaw Ryan, of Dawson City, in 2002. The property was subsequently optioned to Logan Resources Inc. who is the current operator.

A two-day field evaluation in 2004 focused on examining and sampling both the discovery zone and the Heidi Ridge dip-slope mineralized zones. In addition, anomalous zones of previously unpublished geophysical, magnetic and induced polarization (IP) data have been compiled with previously reported soil geochemical anomalies to aid in property evaluation.

Both sulphide replacement and quartz sulphide veinlet styles of gold mineralization are preferentially developed in a folded, fine to coarse-grained quartz clastic sedimentary succession containing intervals of calcareous grit and limestone which belongs to the Late Proterozoic to Early Paleozoic Hyland Group.

This mineralized sedimentary interval forms the south-facing dip-slope of Heidi Ridge and disappears under overburden towards Heidi Lake, as it presumably approaches the roof of a buried Tombstone Suite type intrusion, the interpreted source for the gold mineralizing fluids.

Positive results of the 1996 Homestake exploration program, which recommended the drilling of a possible buried targets in the Highland Lake Valley, is further enhanced and supported by demonstrating the presence of coincident IP and magnetic anomalies in the immediate area of the Heidi Lake Valley.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Heidi property is located immediately south of Lake Creek and occupies the west-central sector of the 1:50 000-scale, 116A/05 (NTS) Hamilton Creek map sheet, in west-central Yukon Territory (Figure 1). It is roughly centered on 64° 23.250' Latitude by 137° 37.800' Longitude (373 000 Easting by 7 142 800 Northing, UTM NAD83, Zone 8) and is within the Mayo Mining District.

The property can be accessed, via helicopter from Dawson City roughly 90 kilometres to the west-southwest. The North Fork Pass on the Dempster Highway, approximately 20 kilometres due west of the Heidi Claims can be used as a staging area.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The Heidi Claim group consists of 36 unsurveyed continuous claims (Figure 2) covering an area of approximately 730 hectares. The property is owned by Shaw Ryan of Dawson City, Yukon and is currently operated by Logan Resources Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia.

The following table illustrates the pertinent status of the Heidi claims.

TABLE 1. HEIDI PROPERTY CLAIM STATUS

Claim Name	Claim Numbers	Grant/Record Number.	Operation Recording Date	Claim Expiry Date
Heidi	1-20	YC10778 - YC10797	2007-01-03	2007-01-03
Heidi	21-36	YC10928 - YC10943	2003-08-12	2006-08-12

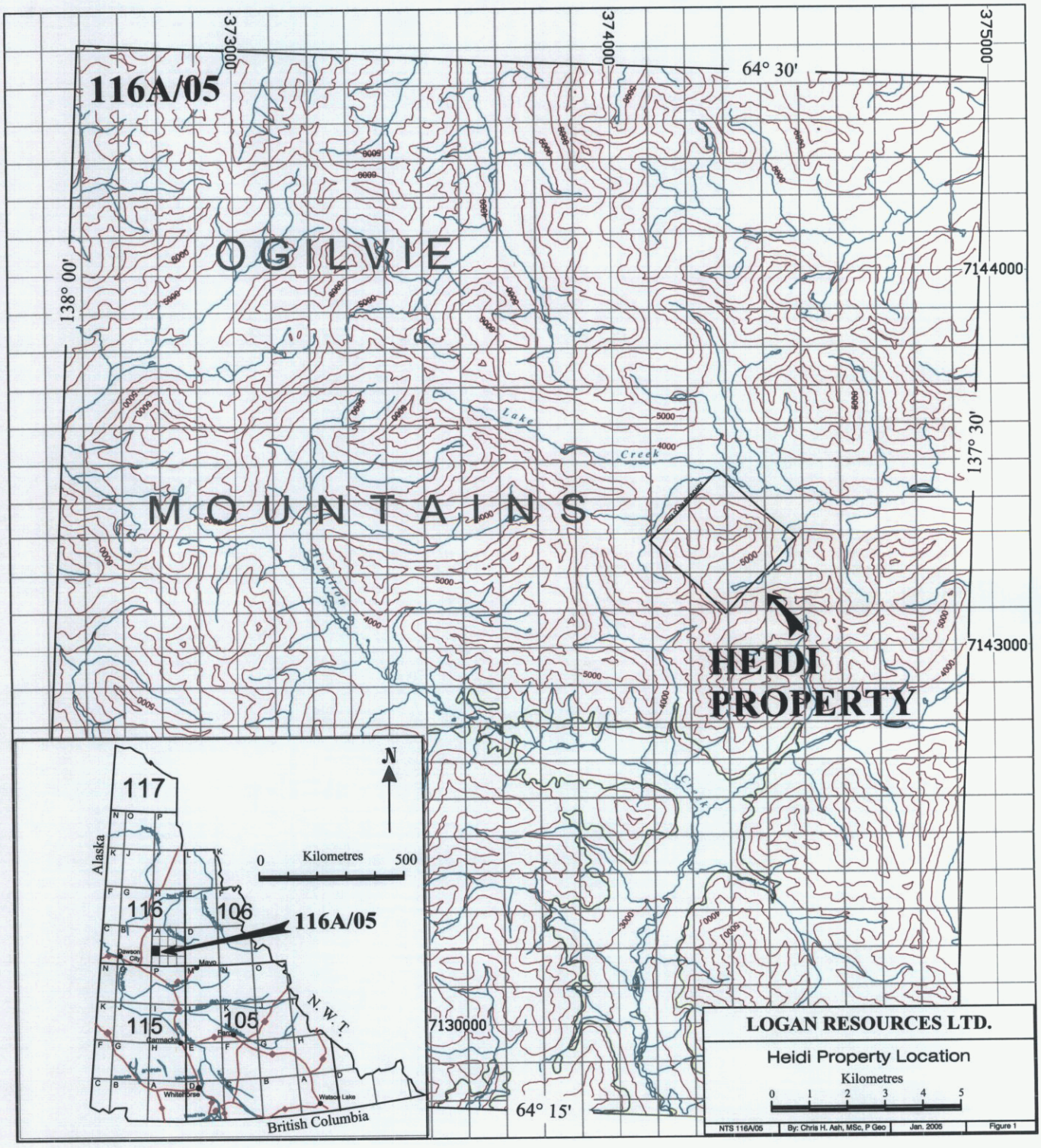
Above information obtained from the Yukon Government, Department of Energy Mines and Resources web site.

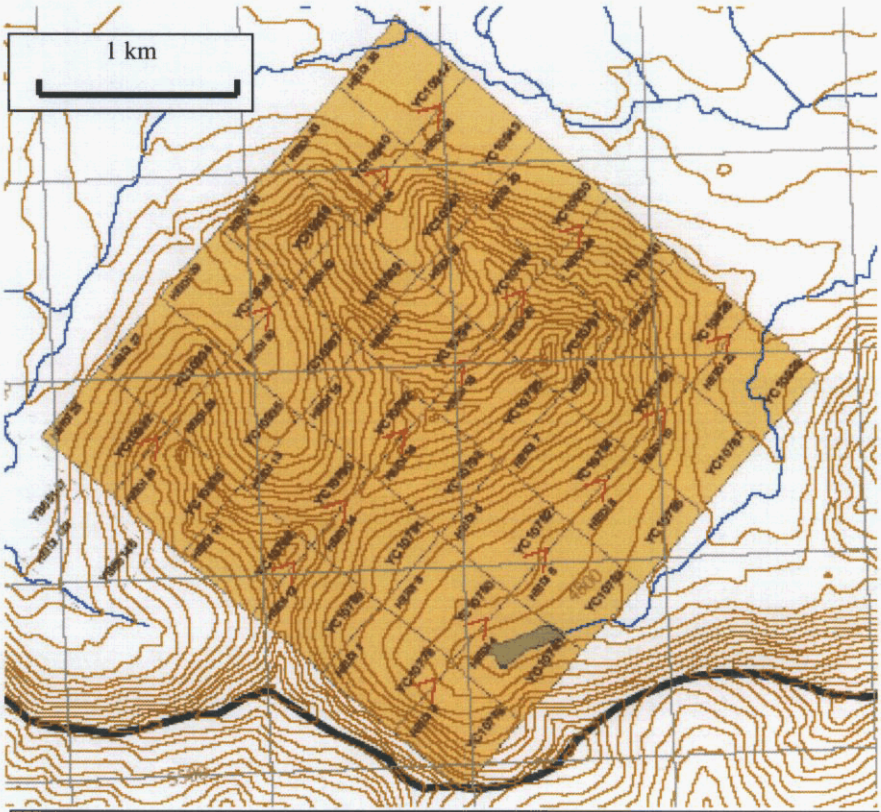
PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Heidi property is situated within the Ogilvie Mountain physiographic subdivision. It is entirely above tree line at elevations ranging between 4200 and 6000 feet. Vegetation includes moss, alpine grasses, sedges and willows with exposures being constrained primarily to ridges and steep slopes with many gradual slopes being talus covered.

PROPERTY HISTORY

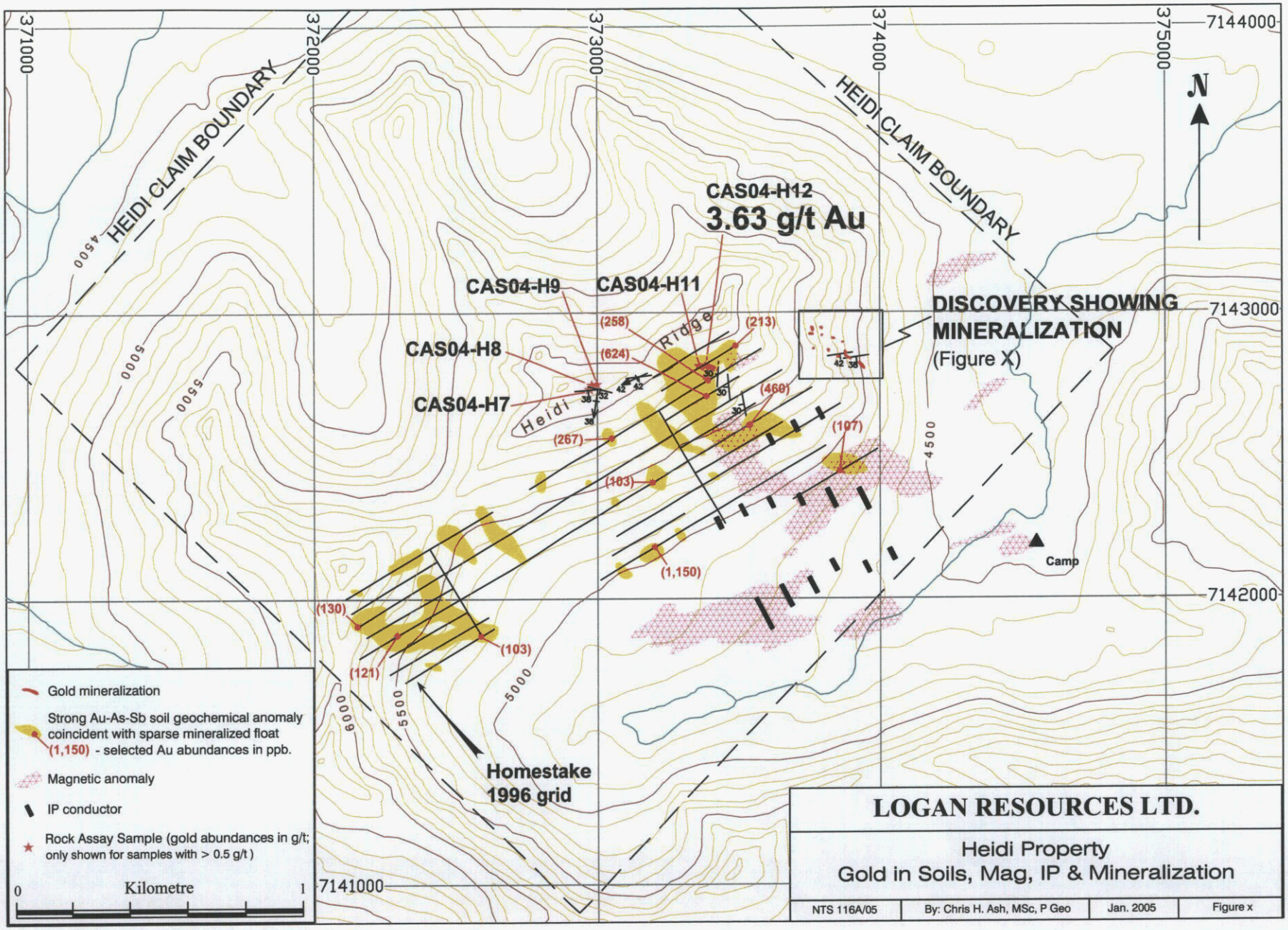
The first claims on the Heidi property were staked in 1995 for Homestake Canada Inc. following their discovery of mineralized gold showings while investigating coincident regional stream silt geochemical and areomagnetic anomalies in the area. Blast trenching, sampling and mapping on 5 selected zones of mineralization on the discovery showing (Doherty, 1996), produced encouraging results. Chip assay and grab samples collected at that time returned values ranging from 1 to 7 g/t over 1-metre sample intervals.


116A/05
OGILVIE
MOUNTAINS
373000
374000
375000
64° 30'
138° 00'
137° 30'
7144000
7143000
7130000
64° 15'
Lake
Creek
HEIDI
PROPERTY
N
0
Kilometres
500
117
116
106
115
105
116A/05
Alaska
N.W.T.
British Columbia
Dawson City
Mayo
Carmacks
Faro
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
LOGAN RESOURCES LTD.
Heidi Property Location
Kilometres
0 1 2 3 4 5
NTS 116A/05
By: Chris H. Ash, MSc, P Geo
Jan. 2005
Figure 1



Logan Resources Ltd.			
Heidi Property Claim Map			
NTS 116A/05	By: Chris Ash, MSc, P Geo	Jan. 2005	Figure 2

Figure 2. Heidi Property Claim Map


371000
372000
373000
374000
375000
7144000
7143000
7142000
7141000
HEIDI CLAIM BOUNDARY
HEIDI CLAIM BOUNDARY
N
CAS04-H12
3.63 g/t Au
CAS04-H9
CAS04-H11
CAS04-H8
CAS04-H7
DISCOVERY SHOWING
MINERALIZATION
(Figure X)
Ridge
Heidi
(258)
(213)
(624)
(460)
(267)
(107)
(403)
(1,150)
(130)
(103)
(121)
Camp
4500
5000
5500
6000
Homestake
1996 grid
Gold mineralization
Strong Au-As-Sb soil geochemical anomaly coincident with sparse mineralized float
(1,150) - selected Au abundances in ppb.
Magnetic anomaly
IP conductor
Rock Assay Sample (gold abundances in g/t; only shown for samples with > 0.5 g/t)
0
Kilometre
1
LOGAN RESOURCES LTD.
Heidi Property
Gold in Soils, Mag, IP & Mineralization
NTS 116A/05
By: Chris H. Ash, MSc, P Geo
Jan. 2005
Figure x

In the summer of 1996 Homestake Canada Inc. completed a 1:10 000-scale mapping, soil and rock assay sampling program covering the entire claim group and established an 1800 by 500 metre soil grid on the south facing slope of Heidi Ridge. This soil program defined a number of Au-As-Sb anomalies distributed across the gridded sample area. Trenches on the Discovery zone showings were also re-sampled at a similar 1-metre chip sample interval (Bordin, *et al.*, 1996) and produced results similar to that of previous trench sampling program reported by Doherty (1996). Papageorge (1997) provided a detailed description the styles of mineralization on the discovery showings and established the nature of the ore mineralogy.
In February, 2003 a cursory examination of the property was conducted and an in-house summary report completed by Doherty (2002) for Logan Resources Ltd.

2004 WORK

Work in 2004 was conducted over a two-day period in late July and early August with daily access via helicopter from Dawson City to the Heidi Property. One day was spent examining and sampling trenches on selected mineralized zones on the discovery showing. A second day was spent traversing the southwest-facing mineralized dip slope of Heidi Ridge.

A total of 19 rock chip/grab samples were collected for assay over the two-day examination period. Samples were collected, labeled and packaged for shipping either by, or under the direct supervision of the author. The results of these analyses are listed in table form with the (Appendix II). These data are consistent with analysis reported by previous workers (Dorthey, 1996; Bordin, 1996; Papageorge, 1997) and show the presence of anomalous As, Pb and Sb in samples containing elevated gold concentrations. All the anomalous gold samples were from replacement styles of mineralization with the highest gold concentrations in samples of massive to semi-massive arsenopyrite replacing bedded pyrite. Samples of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins returned negligible metal abundances.

As part of this property assessment, IP and magnetic anomalies were taken from detailed geophysical survey data (private company report for Logan Resources, 2003) and compiled digitally with previously defined Au soil anomalies (Bordin, 1996) too aid in property evaluation and interpretation (Figure 3).

REGIONAL SETTING

Rocks underlying the region of the Heidi Property are dominated by Late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian clastic sedimentary rocks with lesser limestone of the Hyland Group, a component of the Selwyn Basin off-shelf succession which comprises the lowest stratigraphic element of the Dawson Thrust Sheet.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by more or less, regionally extensive, moderately south-dipping sequences of gray, green and maroon shales, sandstones and conglomerates with lesser limestone. Beds are tightly folded, usually with bedding parallel axial planes in the range of the strike (90-120°) and the dip (30-50°) of the beds. Fold axis plunge at low to moderate angles towards the SW. The area is dominated by interbedded siltstone-shale-sandstone. A distinctive interval of fine to coarse-grained quartz clastic sediments with intervals of calcareous grit and limestone hosts the bulk of the known gold mineralization identified on the property.

A well-documented and sampled (Bordin, 1996; Doherty, 1996 and Papageorge, 1997) section of the mineralized limy stratigraphic interval is relatively well exposed in the steep east-facing slope at the east end of Heidi Ridge, the initial discovery zone on the property. Eleven individual mineralized zones are identified within this exposed section (Figure 4). These mineralized zones are dispersed across a width of roughly 100 metres and extend upward more or less along the dip of the limy, sedimentary succession for a distance of 300 metres. This mineralized sedimentary interval at the discovery showing is interpreted as being folded into a moderately northeast-verging anticline-syncline-anticline geometry (Papageorge, 1997).

This mineralized sedimentary interval continues along the south facing dip-slope of Heidi Ridge where it is indicated by the intermittent occurrences of mineralized float coincident with Au-As-Sb soil geochemical anomalies (Figure 3). This anomalous zone continues along the Heidi Ridge dip-slope and extends for over a strike length of at least two kilometres SE from the initial discovery zone.

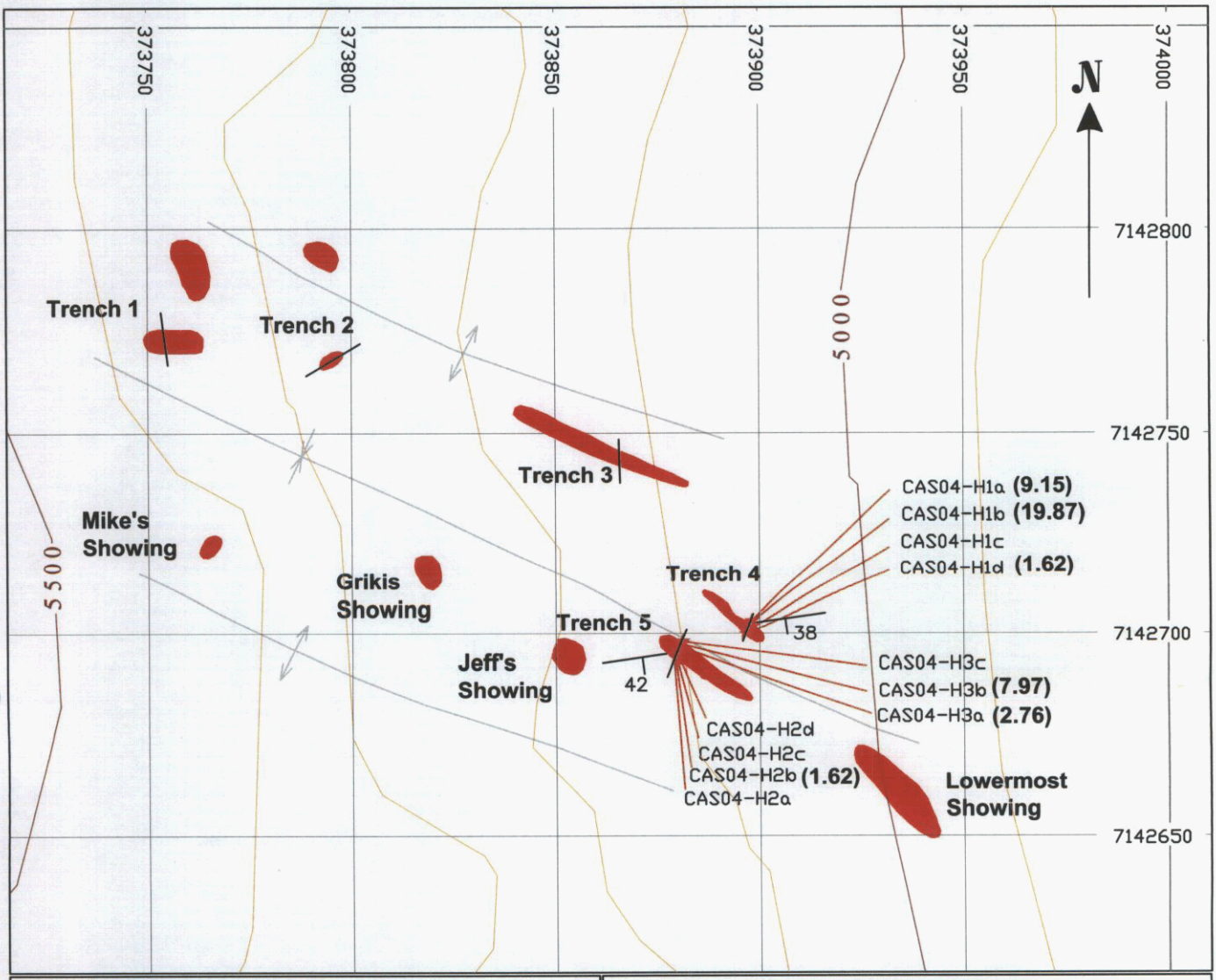
Intrusive rocks on the property are rare and include several dikes of biotite-feldspar porphyry. In addition, a one metre-wide, conformable mafic sill intrudes sediments on the discovery zone.

High-level intrusives of this type have been used in conjunction with other evidence to suggest that there is a buried intrusion below Heidi Lake area which is the source of the mineralizing fluids. The regional aeromagnetic anomaly centered on Heidi Lake is comparable to magnetic signatures of mid-Cretaceous intrusions found regionally to the south and southeast, which are associated with similar styles of intrusion marginal mineralization similar to that seen at the Heidi.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralized zones weather a rusty orange-brown, to locally tan-yellow (scoradite) in zones of more concentrated arsenopyrite. Individual zones of mineralization range from metres to several tens of metres and may follow, or cross-cut the bedding.

Mineralization occurs in two distinctive forms, which appear to be genetically related. Partial to complete sulphide replacement of limy sedimentary sequences is the dominant style of mineralization. Less prevalent, quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite jamesonite veins are more often developed in thicker siliclastic units. The style of mineralization present reflects both the character of the original host and the amount of limestone contained



Mineralized Zone

Rock Assay Sample (gold abundances in g/t)
(only samples with > 0.5 g/t shown)

42 Bedding

Syncline

Anticline

Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50
metres

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Heidi Property
Discovery Zone Mineralization

NTS 116A/05	By: Chris H. Ash, MSc, PGeo	Jan. 2005	Figure 4

within it. In calcareous dominated beds complete sulphide replacement is common, while in the less calcareous units varying degrees of matrix replacement results in development of disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite. However, in the limy matrix dominant, coarse-grained quartz clastic rocks, poddy to massive arsenopyrite matrix replacement is common.

Arsenopyrite and pyrite are the dominant sulphides phases occurring in both quartz sulphide and sulphide veinlets and as disseminated to massive replacement. SEM (scanning electron microscopy) analysis of a representative suite of mineralized polished sections (Papageorge, 1999) indicates that Jamesonite (2 phases), galena, marcasite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite are also present in trace amounts.
A moderately magnetic, thinly banded (1-3mm) metallic mineral replacing thinly bedded limy mudstone/siltstone proximal to a gritty limestone unit in Trench 5 was tentatively identified as pyrrhotite. Papageorge (1999) also reported pyrrhotite at one locality on the property, further establishing its limited presence within the mineralizing system, which may explain the coincident IP and Magnetic anomalies.

SUMMARY

The Heidi property hosts a potentially significant and currently untested, decade old discovery. In it gold occurs in both arsenopyrite and pyrite replacement style mineralization and also in related quartz-sulphide veins. Gold mineralization is preferentially developed in an interval of folded and sheared, fine to coarse-grained quartz clastic, limy sediments. This mineralized interval forms the south-facing, dip-slope of Heidi Ridge and has an identified Au-mineralized strike length of at least 2 kilometres and remains untested to the southwest. Grab samples from this mineralized interval range up to 20 g/t Au, with 1-metre chip samples across trenches on the discovery mineralized zones containing gold in the range of 1 to 7 g/t.

Encouraging results by Homestake in 1996, led to recommendations for drill testing the down-dip extension of the south-facing Heidi Ridge, mineralized dip-slope where the projected down-dip extension of these permissive host rocks approaches the proposed roof zone of a buried Tombstone type intrusion within the Heidi Lake valley. This recommendation however, was not followed up.

The addition of new geophysical IP and magnetic data indicating coincident anomalies in the Heidi Lake valley adds additional support for the increased potential Au mineralization in this area

A $100,000 field program involving soil sampling, IP and magnetic surveys in addition to detailed geological mapping is recommended for the property:

(1) Soil sampling to test the limits of the mineralized zone, with particular emphasis on establishing the south-southwesterly limits of the 1996 Homestake soil grid. In addition extend the grid to the south to cover the Heidi Lake Valley to provide a soil

profile above the coincident IP and magnetic anomalies.

(2) Geophysical (IP and magnetics) coverage to identify the extent of anomalous zones to the south and southwest, beyond the limits of the current survey areas.

(3) If the Heidi Ridge is the anticline of a large scale fold as suggested by Bordin et al. (1996), it is suspected that the Heidi Lake Valley may be the synclinal closure and as such would offer a potential mechanism for increased shearing and structural thickening of the perspective host rock for Au bearing replacement deposits. Detailed property mapping focusing on this question is recommended.

(4) Upon collection, compilation and analysis of additional soil and geophysical data, a drill program targeting coincident Au-soil, magnetic and IP anomalies aided by structural analysis to help project the orientation of structurally thickened sections is also recommended.

APPENDIX I

Selected References

Bordin, D., Ross, A. and Kuran D.L. (1996): Assessment Report - 1996 Geological and Geochemical Program, HEIDI Property; *Yukon Ministry of Energy and Mines,* Assessment Report.

Doherty, R.A. (1996): Report on the 1995 Trenching Program on the Heidi Claims; *Yukon Ministry of Energy and Mines*, Assessment Report.

Green, L.H. (1972): Geology of Nash Creek, Larson Creek and Dawson Map Areas, Yukon Territory; *Geological Survey of Canada*, Memoir 357.

Papageorge, M. (1999): Geology and Mineralogy of the Heidi Property, Yukon Territories, Canada; The University of British Columbia, B.Sc. Thesis, 66 pages.

APPENDIX II -HEIDI ROCK ASSAY DATA

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

Acme file # A407093 Page 1 Received: OCT 28 2004 * 40 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM - Au** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

ELEMENT	LOCATION		Sample Description	Rock Sample	Au**	Au	Ag	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Ni	Co	Mn
SAMPLES	NAD83 - Zone 8			Source	gm/mt	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SI	Easting	Northing			0.01	2.7	<.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	1	2.6	0.2	0.1	4
CAS04-H1a	373898	7142853	Massive grey pitted arsenopyrite	Trench #4	9.15	9454.8	5.5	0.9	223.9	1261.2	14	>10000.0	2	0.9	9
CAS04-H1b	373897	7142853	Massive grey pitted arsenopyrite	Trench #4	19.87	14949.0	62.9	0.4	230.8	2311.0	14	>10000.0	0.9	1.7	<1
CAS04-H1c	373897	7142851	Vuggy quartz veinlets	Trench #4	0.12	51.8	0.2	0.2	5.2	12.2	9	386.0	3.4	0.9	321
CAS04-H1d	373513	7142440	Coarse, crystaline arsenopyrite	Trench #4	1.62	406.1	1.9	1	42	79.8	26	>10000.0	13.3	182.9	9
CAS04-H1e	373896	7142849	Coarse, crystaline arsenopyrite	Trench #4	2.03	1257.6	2.9	0.5	50	173.2	95	>10000.0	4.1	149.8	6
CAS04-H2a	373878	7142843	Fracture filling quartz veinlets in peb chert and black siltstone	Trench #5	0.02	7.8	<.1	0.8	4.5	4.6	4	1852.0	2.4	1.7	631
CAS04-H2b	373850	7142844	Arsenopyrite replacing limy chert pebble matrix	Trench #5	1.62	237.9	0.4	1	85.5	41.9	69	298.0	8.4	1.7	111
CAS04-H2c	373850	7142878	Laminited limy sst grit with sulphide band (slightly magnetic)	Trench #5	0.03	5.8	0.6	0.4	48.3	56.3	4	922.0	4.1	0.8	17
CAS04-H2d	373880	7142845	Limy matrix in chert cong. replaced by stringers and blebs of pyrite/aspy.	Trench #5	0.06	7.2	5.8	1.3	49.4	252.0	2	607.0	3.4	0.5	22
CAS04-H3a	373880	7142846	Massive pitted arsenopyrite replacement in gritty limestone	Trench #5	2.76	2527.0	7.6	0.9	65	189.7	1	>10000.0	4.8	48.5	<1
CAS04-H3b	373880	7142847	Limy matrix replaced chert cong. ~4% quartz veinlets	Trench #5	7.97	2269.8	3.6	1.9	25.8	107.5	2	3514.0	2.7	3.8	17
CAS04-H3c	373880	7142848	Silicified siltstone with several % disseminated pyrite	Trench #5	0.42	109.5	8.2	0.2	35	166.5	9	4622.8	3.4	2	25
CAS04-H3d	373850	7142878	Silicified siltstone with 5-10% disseminated pyrite/aspy.	Trench #5	0.07	45.9	1.7	0.6	332.4	17.3	5	>10000.0	2.4	13.1	23
CAS 04-H7	372971	7142720	Quartz-carbonate veining	surface o/c	<.01	3.8	0.1	0.2	16.7	23.0	18	200.0	8.2	4.4	385
CAS 04-H8	372992	7142726	Quartz-carbonate veining	surface o/c	0.01	2.0	0.1	1.4	13.3	43.2	37	185.0	5.6	2.6	467
CAS 04-H9	372977	7142728	Quartz-carbonate veining	surface o/c	<.01	1.0	<.1	0.2	2.1	11.8	4	88.8	1.4	0.6	182
CAS 04-H11	373370	7142810	Scoradite altered float	surface o/c	0.13	94.6	3.8	1.1	33.7	2370.1	94	>10000.0	2	0.5	27
CAS 04-H12	373383	7142813	Scoradite altered float with abundant quartz fragments	surface o/c	3.63	3510.6	87.5	0.2	110.1	>10000	220	>10000.0	1.2	0.4	30
STD DS6/AU-1			ACME Standard		3.32	42.9	0.3	12.2	123.1	30.7	145	22.7	24	10.5	688
STD DS6/AU-1			ACME Standard		3.31	44.0	0.3	12	127	32.2	144	21.0	25.2	10.5	699

APPENDIX II -HEIDI ROCK ASSAY DATA

ELEMENT	Fe	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
SI	0.07	<.1	<.1	2	<.1	0.1	<.1	1	0.07	<.001	<1	1	<.01	2	<.001	1	0.01	0.343	<.01	0.1	0.01	<.1	<.1	0.11	<1	<.5
CAS04-H1a	17.21	0.2	1.7	1	0.6	800.0	24.7	2	0.01	0.01	2	5.6	0.01	32	0.002	3	0.17	0.005	0.1	1.7	0.07	0.4	0.2	6.06	1	20.0
CAS04-H1b	24.64	0.3	1.2	<1	1.5	>2000.0	905.0	<1	<.01	0.009	<1	1.8	<.01	24	0.001	3	0.10	0.004	0.04	0.1	0.17	0.3	0.2	8.83	1	34.0
CAS04-H1c	0.61	0.1	1.4	147	0.1	15.7	2.1	1	2.63	0.005	4	7.6	0.05	21	0.001	2	0.11	0.014	0.06	<.1	<.01	0.6	<.1	<.05	1	0.5
CAS04-H1d	31.74	0.3	0.7	29	0.7	431.9	32.8	<1	0.02	0.008	2	1.8	<.01	12	<.001	1	0.05	0.011	0.03	0.6	0.01	<.1	0.1	>10	<1	17.0
CAS04-H1e	26.48	0.1	0.5	1	1.4	557.0	81.3	1	0.01	0.012	2	2.2	0.01	10	0.001	1	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.1	>10	<1	19.6
CAS04-H2a	0.55	0.2	3.6	237	<.1	5.2	0.6	2	4.94	0.005	7	8.1	0.03	14	<.001	1	0.05	0.019	<.01	1.4	0.02	0.6	<.1	0.09	<1	<.5
CAS04-H2b	4.65	0.6	3.5	15	0.8	22.6	1.5	1	0.07	0.014	3	8.4	0.03	52	<.001	3	0.17	0.004	0.09	1.2	0.22	0.3	0.8	2.5	<1	0.8
CAS04-H2c	4.03	0.3	3.3	4	<.1	30.6	11.5	1	0.01	0.006	3	12.2	<.01	49	<.001	3	0.12	0.004	0.11	<.1	0.12	0.2	0.5	2.68	<1	0.9
CAS04-H2d	2.86	0.3	3.3	1	0.3	113.9	104.1	1	0.01	0.004	2	10.1	<.01	31	<.001	2	0.12	0.01	0.07	1.5	0.01	0.2	0.3	2.16	<1	0.7
CAS04-H3a	19.25	0.2	2.1	1	0.4	440.0	306.0	<1	<.01	0.002	1	2.5	<.01	18	<.001	2	0.06	0.003	0.02	<.1	0.03	0.1	0.1	8.79	<1	14.4
CAS04-H3b	3.29	0.3	2.1	2	0.2	38.3	35.9	2	0.02	0.006	4	7.3	0.01	33	<.001	2	0.17	0.022	0.11	1.1	0.02	0.4	0.1	0.78	1	1.0
CAS04-H3c	2.58	0.3	8.4	2	0.4	107.4	116.1	3	0.02	0.006	6	7.9	0.04	25	0.001	3	0.16	0.022	0.1	<.1	0.01	0.8	0.1	1.07	1	1.1
CAS04-H3d	19.13	0.3	2.2	1	<.1	55.0	584.8	2	0.03	0.016	5	6.5	0.01	17	0.001	<1	0.12	0.002	0.08	0.6	<.01	0.3	<.1	>10	<1	3.3
CAS 04-H7	1.86	0.3	2.4	25	<.1	1.2	1.6	4	0.99	0.011	5	6.5	0.1	21	0.001	2	0.19	0.008	0.06	<.1	0.01	1.1	<.1	0.25	1	<.5
CAS 04-H8	2.23	0.3	3.5	61	<.1	1.1	11.3	3	1.13	0.01	7	13.7	0.15	34	<.001	2	0.14	0.017	0.1	1.9	0.02	1.2	<.1	0.28	<1	0.5
CAS 04-H9	0.68	0.1	0.9	25	<.1	0.8	0.6	2	0.43	0.016	2	7.8	0.07	9	<.001	1	0.04	0.012	0.02	<.1	<.01	0.7	<.1	0.08	<1	0.5
CAS 04-H11	5.54	0.6	5.7	63	2.8	1076.8	4.2	7	0.01	0.094	6	17	0.01	106	0.001	4	0.24	0.004	0.3	0.8	0.49	3.8	1	0.48	4	0.6
CAS 04-H12	6.59	27.8	8.6	89	142	>2000.0	117.6	12	0.07	0.103	<1	28.7	0.01	196	0.001	3	0.39	0.004	0.25	<.1	9.6	5.3	1.6	0.9	14	0.9
STD DS6/AU-1	2.74	6.5	2.9	39	6.1	3.2	4.9	57	0.83	0.08	13	179.8	0.58	164	0.079	18	1.85	0.073	0.14	3.6	0.21	3.2	1.8	<.05	6	4.6
STD DS6/AU-1	2.86	6.7	3.2	39	5.8	3.2	4.9	58	0.88	0.075	15	180.8	0.59	163	0.088	19	1.96	0.073	0.17	3.2	0.22	3.2	1.7	<.05	6	4.5

APPENDIX III

Statement of Expenditures

Wages

Geologist - 2 days @ $500.00/day ..... $ 1000.00
Assistant - 2 days @ $200.00/day ..... $ 400.00

Accommodation and Meals ..... $ 200.00

Helicopter ..... $ 6,210.00
(2.5 day one and 2.9 day two for a total of 5.4 hours @ $1150.00 per hour)

Geochemical Analysis
18 Rock chip samples @ $25.00/sample ..... $ 450.00

Geological compilation, drafting, report writing ..... $ 3000.00

TOTAL $ 11,260.00

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Qualifications

I Chris H. Ash, do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a geologist with more than twenty years of field experience.

(2) I graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland with an Honours BSc Degree in geology in 1985.

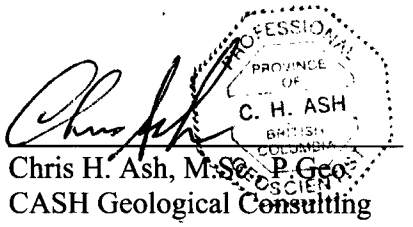
(3) I graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland with a MSc Degree in geology in 1990.

(4) As a Project Geologist, I conducted geological mapping and mineral deposits research for the British Columbia Geological Survey throughout the province of British Columbia for 13 years from 1989 to 2002.

(5) I am a Professional Geoscientist (PGeo) registered in the province of British Columbia.

(6) I am a member in good standing with the Society of Economic Geologists.

(7) I conducted a two day field examination of the Heidi Property on June 28 and August 30, 2004.



Chris H. Ash, M.Sc., P.Geo.
CASH Geological Consulting

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 8000.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QM00513

Mining Recorder
Mayo Mining District

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 8000

for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.